

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1916.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month, 10 Cents	60 Cents
DAILY, Per Year, 1.00	10.00
SUNDAY, Per Month, 25 Cents	2.50
SUNDAY, Per Year, 2.50	25.00
FOREIGN RATES.	
DAILY, Per Month, 1.25	12.50
DAILY, Per Year, 12.50	125.00
SUNDAY, Per Month, 1.00	10.00
SUNDAY, Per Year, 10.00	100.00

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, 25 Cents

THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, 2.50

THE EVENING SUN, Foreign, Per Month, 1.00

THE EVENING SUN, Foreign, Per Year, 10.00

All checks, money orders, and bills to be made payable to THE SUN.

Readers of THE SUN leaving town for the summer months can have the daily and Sunday editions delivered to their homes in any part of the country or Europe on the terms stated above. Address: THE SUN, 120 Nassau street, New York.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 120 Nassau street, New York.

London office, 40 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, England.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Monnaie, off Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris.

Washington office, 1000 New York Building, Washington, D.C.

Brooklyn office, 100 Livingston street.

If our friends who favor us with many articles and illustrations for publication wish to have their names published in the paper, they must send stamps for that purpose.

President Wilson's Loan to Carranza.

President Wilson has not yet announced the basis on which the amount of the loan he proposes to make to Mexico shall be computed. It is not unlikely that the details of the subject are proving unexpectedly difficult to handle.

Should the sum to be handed over to Carranza be determined according to the property losses that have been inflicted on Americans in territory "occupied" by Dr. Carranza?

Or should the number of raids made into our territory by bandits from Mexican communities pacified by Dr. Carranza fix its amount?

Perhaps the number of American civilians killed by Carranzistas, or while engaged in lawful pursuits under the nominal protection of the First Chief's junta, might be accepted as the deciding factor.

Obviously the number of sailors, marines and soldiers killed by Dr. Carranza's forces and adherents must be excluded from consideration. Their inclusion would give to the transaction a military aspect which, very frankly, would be most distressing to the President of Humanity.

Is the Snake Really Killed?

If General GORTALIS is now ready to leave in other hands his great work and great responsibilities in Panama he will retire attended by the grateful admiration and good wishes of all his fellow citizens.

But when it is announced that "all danger of further slides has passed," similar announcements in the times ago will be recalled.

Culebra the Snake—is it dead at last; and at what rate of premium would a great insurance corporation, the Lloyd's of London, for example, undertake to reimburse the United States Government for direct and indirect loss caused by the writhings of that mysterious creature far underground?

West Point's Largest Class.

The result of the recent efforts to furnish trained officers for the army by increasing the number of cadets at West Point is shown in the size of the class entering the Military Academy this year. This class, the fourth, or the "plebe," numbers 308, the largest ever admitted to the institution, and about half the former size of the entire cadet corps.

One of the first preparedness measures to receive the approval of both houses of Congress was the bill passed in April authorizing the increase of cadets to approximately double the number then at the academy. The size of the corps was at that time 630; the new provision was to increase it to 1,200 or 1,300, the peace strength of regiments, and to bring into service each year about 300 West Pointers for the regular army and for the training of militia.

To effect this change a new method of appointment of cadets was authorized. Two cadets instead of one were to be sent from each Congressional district and Territory; four from each State at large and eighty from the United States at large, twenty of whom were to be recommended by the President as honor graduates from military institutions. Provisions were also made for appointments from the National Guard and the regular army.

A class of 308 represents in numbers almost the size of the corps during the West Point service of many comparatively young men in the army. The largest number of graduates in any class from 1858 to 1901 was seventy-seven, the membership of the class of 1886. Next to this was seventy-six in 1877. Only thirty-seven were graduated in 1884 and the class did not number at entrance more than sixty. Congressmen of many districts, especially in the North and West, had no little difficulty in those years in securing desirable appointments. The severity of the discipline and the standard of excellence required in mathematics and engineering were deterrents to boys who found opportunities of successful careers in civil life. The army stood for years of service on a far Western post; promotions were so slow that a Captaincy came only with gray

hair and a Colonelcy perhaps never before the age of retirement. The renewed interest in military affairs awakened by the country's need for preparedness and the enthusiasm aroused by the different national training camps are no doubt responsible for the ease with which the requirements of the new standard of attendance at West Point were met. The present system should be able to furnish efficient officers for our army. It should develop men of that special training which modern warfare demands, and should also mark the passing of the amateur General whose only claim to recognition was his political pull.

The Peace Value of Preparation for War.

Since Preparedness became a word that means something the railroad men of the United States have done their share in focussing the general idea to sharper outlines. Mr. W. L. PARK, vice-president of the Illinois Central, in an address to the International Association of Railway Special Agents and Police, is the first, we believe, to dwell upon the advantages to the working efficiency of our transportation system in time of peace which must come from intelligent efforts to get the lines ready for actual military operations. Mr. PARK said the other day at New Orleans:

"Very many of the measures which it would be imperative for the railways to take preparatory to the performance of their functions as a military adjunct are precisely the measures they ought to be put into condition to take in fulfillment of their functions as the agents of peaceful prosperity."

This is true not only of the railroads but also of every other industry which in time of war would become directly or indirectly an auxiliary of the nation's regular defensive forces. The principle here stated is so broad in its significance and so general in its application that in scrutinizing the minutiae of the situation it is likely to be overlooked, like the name in big type running all across the page of an atlas map.

Preparation for effective defense in an emergency of war is not only in the case of the railroads but in countless other ways the strengthening of the nation's resources for the normal activities of peace. The no preparedness propagandists do not recognize this fact, but it is a fact all the same. Even Mr. FORD's own factory is bound to profit in efficiency by the by-products of Preparedness.

A Panic in the Name of Sanitation.

THE SUN has urged its friends to obey cheerfully the regulations promulgated by the authorities in their effort to eradicate infantile paralysis from New York, to call the doctor when any of their children is sick, and to use their influence among friends and acquaintances to obtain general compliance with orders designed to protect the public health. We emphasize those urgings now; but we believe the authorities, and particularly the Department of Health, have contributed unnecessary hardships to the situation that exists, and that if it does not make a radical change in its methods, it will create in the name of sanitation a panic whose effects will be more terrible than anything the city has to fear from the mysterious disease to which attention is now given.

In considering the Department of Health, it must be remembered that it possesses practically unlimited and autocratic powers, that its proclamations must be accepted at their face value by the population, and that its high authority imposes on it a correspondingly high responsibility. We regret that the Department has not, in a number of recent cases, comforted itself in a manner inspiring confidence in its judgment. It is necessary, in support of this, to cite only two incidents: the crusade against alcohol projected by the Department, which was conceived in a spirit and directed in a manner that made it seem desirable to the higher officers of the city government to suppress it before citizens generally felt the full impact of its processes, and the inspection of restaurants, which was conducted in such a way as to rob it of its virtue and make its authors ridiculous in the eyes of those they were supposed to protect. These exploits, all other errors being disregarded, have impaired the prestige of the Department, and laid its decisions open to question.

In asserting that a mysterious plague menaces the community, the Department occupies a position practically unassailable. If events corroborate it, its foresight and scientific wisdom will have been established. If the average health of the town is maintained, the vigor and wise precaution of the Department receive praise; and in either case, whoever protests in the midst of the excitement such an announcement is likely to be described as ignorant or callous. But the Department cannot be absolved from blame in the present circumstances.

Since the beginning of the so-called epidemic the Department, if it has not made a deliberate effort to inspire fright, certainly has exerted no sustained influence to induce rational calm. Its statements have been of a nature to arouse terror, and their effect has been felt throughout the nation. Several States have already formally declared quarantine against the city, and many communities have put the ban on it. A number of cases have come to public knowledge in which local officers have ordered from their jurisdictions children visiting towns beyond New York, not on no

count of the state of health they were in, but because of the warnings uttered by our own authorities. This is unnecessary, cruel and inexcusable; but we cannot complain if our own scientists declare that we are infected and unclean.

Nor has the Department of Health done all that it might, by the enforcement of its own ordinances operative before this disease attracted notice, to safeguard health. If the Commissioner and his subordinates do not know it, a walk through the streets will inform them that in all parts of the city foodstuffs are exposed for sale under what they call sanitary conditions; that the enactments supposed to keep dust and flies from fruit in street stands are a dead letter; that dry sweeping, by which the dust and filth of the streets is stirred up and deposited on the clothing and in the nasal and throat cavities of children and adults, is generally practiced in all parts of the city; in short, that at a moment when Congress is being appealed to for aid, the rules of common caution are unobserved and unenforced within their own jurisdiction.

We can conceive that the excitement that has been aroused in the minds of the people of New York, which has reacted to their grave disadvantage, might appeal to frivolous and self-seeking men as interesting and as even personally profitable. We do not think the responsible heads of the Health Department are either frivolous or self-seeking. But we are convinced that they have shown an unfortunate disposition in their handling of a situation that calls for common sense and discretion as well as professional attainments and caution; and we hope to see the abandonment of those devices that contribute nothing to the effective struggle for health, but seriously impair the trust of the community in its guardians.

Politics in Military Affairs.

In the Evening Post of yesterday the subjoined alarming piece of news had place:

"The Evening Post correspondent learned that the President is not only taking a few 'deep interest' in the matter [dismissal, for failure to pass their physical examinations, of Colonel CONLEY and Lieutenant-Colonel PHILAN of the Sixty-ninth Regiment] but he is very likely to request that both officers be reinstated at once in the National Guard."

This action will carry much more significance than the mere restoration of Colonel CONLEY and Lieutenant-Colonel PHILAN to their regiment.

It will mean that the President and Secretary BAKER openly repudiate General Wood and that army officers generally who may contemplate removals of militia officers for reasons other than efficiency will not be permitted to give vent to their individual antagonisms to the militia organizations.

It is declared by the Post in another paragraph of the article from which we have quoted that:

"A technical flaw in the health examination of Colonel CONLEY and Lieutenant-Colonel PHILAN gave General Wood the pretext for action, but the Washington Administration may stretch a point too and overlook the technicality. Members of the New York delegation in Congress, including Senator O'GORMAN, furnished Secretary BAKER with some of the facts in the case. The latter called for a report from General Wood, through Major-General Scott, and then immediately consulted President Wilson."

If Colonel CONLEY and Lieutenant-Colonel PHILAN are physically unfit that fact should be easily established. The characterization of the defect that caused their discharge as a "technicality" does not inspire confidence; that the President as Commander in Chief "may stretch a point and overlook the technicality" wears a bad look. The whole transaction is rapidly coming to smell of politics; politics juggling with military matters, politics dictating appointments, promotions, reinstatements.

It is twenty-four days since the call for the National Guard was issued. Does that period measure the endurance of the military principle in managing military affairs?

Yale and the War Crisis.

CLINTON R. BLACK, captain of the Yale football team, is enraged at the wave of patriotism that is sweeping over the country. He calls it hysteria, dementia, delirium, an epidemic of ungrounded fear that threatens, among other appalling devastations, to put in jeopardy the highest interests of Yale football next fall. He has gone so far in elevating his loyalty to the blue above his devotion to the red, white and blue as to send out an appeal to the members of his football squad not to join the Yale Battery, an organization that might conceivably be called upon to aid in defending our country's flag.

If Captain BLACK's attitude toward the comparative importance of Yale football and the military necessities of the United States were an exhibition of eccentricity, a sporadic case of blindness to a true perspective, it might be passed over in regretful silence. But unfortunately his point of view regarding the secondary position that national demands and duties should hold in the life of the individual is so widespread at this critical time that it is worthy of earnest consideration and thoughtful comment. For already, no matter what the immediate future may bring forth, the conditions prevailing in the world at large, and specifically in this country, have demanded of thousands of

men and women the sacrifice of their most cherished personal interests and pursuits for the sake of the nation's urgent needs.

There were selfish, stubborn, short-sighted young Englishmen who for months after their country had gone to war with the Central Powers clung tenaciously to their athletic pastimes, playing football, golf, cricket, polo, with eyes blind to their country's peril and ears deaf to the call it made to them. To-day the links and the golf courses are practically deserted, and the slackers have gone to the front.

The above is not intended as an intimation that the United States at present confronts any such serious situation as that which came to Great Britain two years ago, but it is put forward to explain why at this moment the American public is more enthusiastic over the patriotic activities of the Yale Battery than sympathetic with Captain BLACK's apprehension regarding the possible weakness of a football team next fall.

Who Asks This Special Privilege?

Representative JOHN J. FITZGERALD of Brooklyn has not permitted his defeat for the Supreme Court in November to impair his independence or undermine his sense of public duty. Congress is now asked to provide new quarters for Panama Canal employees and to pay a bonus to the workmen. Mr. FITZGERALD opposes these proposals. In discussing his attitude this week he said:

"Some time ago I was informed that unless I agreed to obtain certain appropriations for the employees of the Panama Canal an effort would be made to organize certain forces to injure me politically. I declined to be coerced in the performance of my public duties or to submit to such species of blackmail."

The canal employees are treated fairly under the existing arrangement. Rents are moderate. The quarters provided are comfortable. Wages are 25 per cent. higher than those paid in the United States in similar occupations, and the bonus that is now sought would mean the expenditure of \$9,000,000. Mr. FITZGERALD, who not only talks national economy on the stump but enforces it in his committee, has declined to assist in such an assault on the public treasury.

The names of the men or organizations that threatened Mr. FITZGERALD have not been disclosed. They should be disclosed by Mr. FITZGERALD in order that the public may know who it is that goes to Congress thus soliciting and threatening.

The Court of Appeals could not have chosen a more appropriate day than yesterday to declare the bathing beach at Coney Island open to the public. The popular mind was unanimously fixed on the virtues of sea bathing when this decision was announced by the court.

Congress during the last three years has appropriated \$749,000 to get Americans out of Mexico. Mexican sovereignty may be worthy of our highest regard, but it doesn't seem inclined to save us from costly expenditures.

Uncle SAM complains bitterly that he never knows whether the Administration wishes him to bite his thumb or to turn his cheek.

England expects every man to do his duty, and she begins to see a chance that that expectation will be realized.

The movement of troops and supplies to the border is a picturesque exhibition of watchful freighting. Many of us who have grown weary of the exotic and erotic dances that have tortured the American theatre-goer in late years will feel more than an impersonal loss in the death of the young woman who was known, until her retirement as Josephine COX, here was an art as thoroughly American as it was refined and beautiful.

The attention of small minded men is called to the fact that a really great man is a good loser and a true sport.

The Democratic Committee on the Higher Interests of Humanity will shortly be announced. Its official reports will be published in Volapük.

Schenectady's Troubles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Can the readers of THE SUN tell me of any way to rid our house of "silver fish," a small, silvery, fish-like insect that infests the house? Our house was built only eighteen months ago and here is this pest. What can I do?

They keep themselves mostly in the cellar and kitchen, but a few have come upstairs. Can I poison them, and with what?

SCHEENCTADY, July 12.

Links on Sovereignty.

"How beautiful is Woodrow's words on duty to our neighbor! We'd oughter shake a bloody hand, not slash it with a sabre; That sabre, we never found is kind of sacred now. I never think of Woodrow but I raise my hat and bow."

"We fought and captured Vera Cruz to get our flag saluted. And then we thought of sovereignty and pulled up stakes and scooted. It's now so in and now come out, but neighbor, we'll be good; We sometimes take your cities, but we're only sawin' wood."

"The sovereignty of Mexico is something that is splendid. We're with you when you say to us it ought to be defended. The sovereignty of border towns that Uncle Sam can claim. May get it daily in the neck—but nobody's to blame."

After all, a hyphenated cargo is preferable to a hyphenated plotter.

Progress in Our New Insular Possession.

From the Guam News Letter.

Notice: A Sanatorium for wounded and sick dogs is to be erected near the coral

THE LITTLE CHILDREN OF IRELAND.

Appeal to Friends in America. Through Lady Aberdeen, by the Lord Mayor of Dublin—Emigration and War Losses Causes of Great Suffering.

The exceptional distress existing in Dublin is causing the death of many young children. The British Government has promised a grant of \$25,000 to be expended in saving the lives of babies and for the care of mothers and children under school age, provided a like sum is raised locally or otherwise. To those in America who sympathize with the dire need of Dublin in this emergency Lady Aberdeen is appealing for help on the lines indicated in the subjoined letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Contributions for child saving work in Ireland may be sent either to Lady Aberdeen, at 105 East Twenty-second street, New York city, or the treasurer of the fund, Y. C. Heyer, Federal Trust Company, Boston, Mass. "Think," writes Lady Aberdeen to THE SUN, "of the necessity which exists in a country suffering from the loss of her young manhood from the ravages of war, after having suffered for more than half a century from the excessive emigration of the flower of her youth."

The Lord Mayor's Letter.

DEAR LADY ABERDEEN: I know that nobody is better acquainted with Irish needs than you are who have pioneered so many splendid philanthropic works in this country, and the object of this letter is not so much to tell you anything that is new, but rather to beg of you, should opportunity offer, to present to our countrymen in America a picture of the unusually trying conditions that prevail here at present. I do not think that many people, even in Ireland, are fully aware of the situation.

Dublin, Belfast, Limerick and Cork are cities which show a much higher infant death rate than Liverpool and Glasgow, or any of the big cities of Great Britain, yet never was there a time in our history when the rising generation demanded a care for the neglect of which Ireland would be assuredly suffer sorely to-morrow.

It is true that a certain amount of help is available this year, as a very inadequate sum of £5,000 has been added to the British imperial vote for expenditure on child welfare work throughout Ireland. But what are the conditions under which it may be claimed? Not a penny of this £5,000 will be forthcoming unless an equal sum has been first spent locally.

The Dublin Corporation is most anxious to obtain its full share of the grant, but owing to the heavy expenses of the war it is not possible to raise a rate of more than 4500 for the purpose. This means that £1,000 is all that Dublin will have at its disposal during the coming year for maintaining or subsidizing child welfare work. It is but a drop in the ocean of what is required if the children are to be saved.

Voluntary subscriptions to what may be described as normal philanthropic work are almost non-existent at present on account of the greatly reduced incomes, the increased cost of the necessities of life and the distress following on the recent troubles in Ireland and by the urgent demands made by war charity appeals.

You have always shown yourself a true friend of our country, and you will add to our great indebtedness to you if you can bring this matter prominently before our friends in America. Your constant and unflinching willingness to help Ireland is my apology for now troubling you.

JAMES M. GALLAGHER, Lord Mayor, Mansion House, Dublin, June 17.

AS THE TWIG IS BENT.

A Cryptic Suggestion Inspired by Recent Occurrences.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I know a pretty faced, gentle mannered and timid lad of about eleven years of age who seems to find no enjoyment in playing baseball, in wrestling or in the more strenuous amusements which take up the greater part of the vacation days of his neighbors.

It is strikingly noticeable how frequently his little acquaintances find cause to challenge him to combat and the satisfaction they seem to derive from the administration of an effective cuff, delivered, of course, without fear of retaliation.

As this is an instance of a condition that is strikingly common to many communities of boys, it also strikingly exemplifies a propensity which we know remains unchanged and unaltered in the future maturity of those boys.

In the light of late instances it might be now questioned whether in the event of a change in our national Administration as a result of the coming election, the respect previously shown American citizens will again be accorded us without resort to some heroic measure.

J. HENRY, Highland Falls, July 11.

Schenectady's Troubles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Can the readers of THE SUN tell me of any way to rid our house of "silver fish," a small, silvery, fish-like insect that infests the house? Our house was built only eighteen months ago and here is this pest. What can I do?

They keep themselves mostly in the cellar and kitchen, but a few have come upstairs. Can I poison them, and with what?

SCHEENCTADY, July 12.

Links on Sovereignty.

"How beautiful is Woodrow's words on duty to our neighbor! We'd oughter shake a bloody hand, not slash it with a sabre; That sabre, we never found is kind of sacred now. I never think of Woodrow but I raise my hat and bow."

"We fought and captured Vera Cruz to get our flag saluted. And then we thought of sovereignty and pulled up stakes and scooted. It's now so in and now come out, but neighbor, we'll be good; We sometimes take your cities, but we're only sawin' wood."

"The sovereignty of Mexico is something that is splendid. We're with you when you say to us it ought to be defended. The sovereignty of border towns that Uncle Sam can claim. May get it daily in the neck—but nobody's to blame."

After all, a hyphenated cargo is preferable to a hyphenated plotter.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS.

Has Popular Taste Been So Vilitated We Cannot Produce One?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The objections of "M. B. S." to "The Star Spangled Banner" seem to be well based, and other American patriotic songs fail to measure up to the standards set by European countries. With the exception of "Hail, Land of Freedom" and "The Battle Cry of the Republic" there are, in my opinion, no melodies of great inspiration among our songs of patriotism. In both words and music the former unquestionably comes nearest to American compositions to being a national anthem, although it is not in universal use.

It has been the fate of Americans to have their popular music proscribed for them by publishers. They have diligently controlled the style and character of the so-called "street songs" for years. By incessant dining into the ears of a heedless majority the lovers of sincere music have been driven to the conclusion that there is no one at all. Through the agency of cheap entertainment, weak, vicious song has reigned now for more than twenty years. After demoralizing the love sentiment among a large class of young people it now seeks to deride the sentiment of patriotism. It is a sad state of affairs when the flag to burlesque patriotism with such a composition as the now popular "America, I Love You."

Let it be earnestly hoped that the enemies of art and the panders of vulgar music will have no hand in controlling any such flagrant abuse of ideals as should be embodied in a national anthem.

C. B. T. K. MONTAILE, N. Y., July 12.

MR. LAKE'S PATENTS.

A Supreme Court Decision the Deutschland's Owners Might Cite.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: We have noticed in the news items that Mr. Lake is reported to have said in effect that if the ship was found to embody his invention a suit would be brought for infringement and the ship detained.

Although we have no interest in the particular subject matter or parties involved, it would seem to be of considerable interest to the public to know that the Supreme Court of the United States has held that "the rights of property and exclusive use granted to a patentee do not extend to a foreign vessel lawfully entering one of our ports." Otherwise patents "would confer on patentees not only rights of property but also political power, and enable them to control the commerce of the United States in its negotiations with foreign nations."

"The right to interfere in foreign intercourse or with foreign ships visiting our ports was evidently not in the mind of the legislature nor intended to be granted to the patentee." It may perhaps be thought that Congress would by law confer on an individual or individuals a right which would in any degree impair the constitutional powers of the legislative or executive departments of the Government, or which might put it in their power to embarrass our commerce or endanger our amicable relations." (Brown v. Duchesne, 19 Howard 153.)

From this it would seem that it was not exactly wise further to strain our foreign relations by threat or intimation of suit under the circumstances.

MRS. M. L. ALLEN, New York, July 12.

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

A Veteran Protests Against Having It Led by a "Stranger."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I see that Colonel Conley and Phelan of the Sixty-ninth Regiment are not to remain with the regiment during its tour of duty on the border of Mexico and that an officer of the regular army is to be put in command of that historic Irish regiment. There is no need of the Sixty-ninth. There are many officers in the regiments—Major Lynch and Moynahan, for example—capable of commanding the regiment, and if officers of a higher rank are necessary why not call Colonels Duffy and Healy to the colors? They are able and willing to lead the Sixty-ninth for any duty it may be called upon to perform and to follow the United States flag to any part of the globe. Give the officers and men of the grand old regiment, who are willing, anxious and able to do their whole duty, a chance and they will be found to be true representatives of the race they represent. I blush with shame for men who call themselves soldiers and who are afraid to face the music when the call to the flag is sounded.

A VETERAN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK, July 12.

The Vehicular Class.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In the esteemed Evening Post of July 9 we read, in a description of a new hotel, "This entrance is primarily designed for vehicular patrons." How things grow! In Godkin's days it would have been just a plain door for carriages."

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.

The Definitive Touch.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: "M. B. S." says: "It is ridiculous to have an American national hymn beginning 'Oh, say!'"

Englishmen would not agree. There's not an Englishman extant or instant who would not hail the "Oh, say" as the definitive touch of Americanization.

S. K. WILSON, VENTNOR, N. J., July 12.

The Incubation of New Republics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In THE SUN of to-day Mr. Lawrence Godkin gives a proposal and specification for a new German Republic. While he is on the job let him give to THE SUN readers proposals and specifications for a new Irish Republic.

E. J. BUTLER, NEWARK, N. J., July 12.

Can the Kaiser Be So Stupid?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Here goes for political prophecy: Within three months, just a few weeks more, the election of the President of the United States of America, Germany is going to unleash her submarines, so as to torpedo Professor Wilson's diplomatic efforts to bring peace to the world.

The German Emperor, like Teddy Roosevelt, loves Wilson so. JOSEPH MARANS, BROOKLYN, July 12.

Art's Poor Reward in Arkansas.

From the Little Rock Gazette.

It is remarkable how few men who follow guitar playing for a living get rich.

The Other Half Lingered.

From the Independence Enterprise.